

Egyptian envoy on Yemen mission

SANA (R) — An envoy of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak arrived in Sanaa on Sunday in what political sources said could be a last bid to stop Yemen breaking up. Assistant Foreign Minister Badr Hammam, on his fourth visit to Yemen this year, said he was carrying a message from Mr. Mubarak to President Ali Abdullah Saleh stressing Egypt's interest in security, peace and stability in Yemen. One political source said: "This could be the last mediation attempt by any non-Yemeni party, before everybody washes their hands off." Differences which emerged last year between Mr. Saleh and his southern rival, Vice-President Ali Salem Al Beidi, are threatening Yemen's four-year-old unity. Mr. Hammam said: "Egypt's attitude is one of protecting and defending unity in Yemen and the implementation of a reconciliation accord" providing for political, military, economic and administrative reforms which Mr. Saleh and Mr. Beidi signed in Amman in February.

Volume 18 Number 5590

AMMAN MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1994, THU AL QE'DEH 7, 1414

Price: Jordan 150 fils

Israel, PLO resume talks with conflicting ideas on final accord

CAIRO (Agencies) — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) sat down on Sunday on limited Palestinian self-rule in Gaza and Jericho and the PLO said it was impatient to clinch a deal this week.

"We are going to do our best this time to make this the last round," chief PLO negotiator Nabil Shaath told reporters on arrival at the Cairo hotel where they meet.

At Tel Aviv airport on Sunday morning, the head of the Israeli delegation, Deputy Chief of Staff Major-General Amnon Shashak, said: "I do not expect we will finish this week, but let us see what happens next week."

Each delegation first had its own internal meeting for more than an hour and the negotiations began early in the afternoon.

At dusk PLO delegate Mohammad Dahlan said they were about to start discussing a timetable for Palestinian expellees to go home and for Israel to set free Palestinian prisoners.

The talks have been dragging on for more than four months and have already missed two of the deadlines set for a fresh round of talks on Sunday on limited Palestinian self-rule in Gaza and Jericho and the PLO said it was impatient to clinch a deal this week.

"All of those must be finished and I hope they will be the last round," he added.

The PLO says it will also keep pressing Israel to include members of Hamas in a timetable for the release of a further 3,500 Palestinian prisoners.

Mr. Dahlan insisted they would discuss "all the prisoners of the Palestinian people."

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, in an interview published in the Egyptian government newspaper Al Ayyam on Sunday, said reaching an

agreement on the Gaza-Jericho plan was the best answer to "the enemies of peace."

Asked if he expected to sign an agreement by the end of the month, he said: "We have to take into account the fact that if the next conference (meeting with PLO leader Yasser Arafat) is not well prepared, that would mean failure."

"And failure means frustration and disappointment."

Mr. Arafat is, however, expected to meet Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres at a conference in Bucharest on Friday.

Mr. Rabin, in an oblique criticism of the PLO negotiators, said it was important not to reopen issues already settled.

"Otherwise it means we would be going around in a vicious circle. We have already wasted a lot of time discussing matters which had been agreed," he added.

In last week's talks, a major dispute blew up over how much power the Palestinian courts in Gaza and Jericho will have.

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(Continued on page 5)

owned radio and other Israeli media said Hamas sought Rabin's agreement to continue attacks inside Israel.

But Palestinians said the meetings have focused on arrangements after self-rule starts in the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid, who has played a key role in peace negotiations, said Hamas-PLO cooperation in pursuing attacks inside Israel could kill the peace talks between Israel and the PLO.

If there will be such an agreement, there will be no agreement with Israel," he said.

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Israel has peace plan for Syria

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli newspapers on Sunday published details of a draft peace proposal the government will ask U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher to deliver to Syria later this month.

Every major paper said Israeli military planners gave Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin a draft peace deal on Friday, and a participant at Sunday's weekly cabinet meeting quoted Mr. Rabin as lending credence to the media reports.

"Staff work on the negotiations with Syria was indeed carried out in particular on the security issue," Mr. Rabin was quoted as saying.

His spokesman declined comment but said Israel was preparing to resume talks with Syria at the end of the month.

The daily Haaretz said the

peace outline included the following six proposals:

— A declaration of Israel's commitment to the principle of withdrawal from the Golan Heights. It does not say whether Israel is willing to make a full withdrawal.

— Full diplomatic relations with embassies, open borders and economic ties.

— The Israeli withdrawal would be implemented in stages over a period of years.

— Normalisation of relations and establishment of diplomatic ties would take place after the first stage Israeli withdrawal, with Israel still controlling much of the Golan.

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Serbs press defiance of U.N.

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Agencies) — Serb tanks roared into the heart of the besieged Muslim enclave of Gorazde on Sunday, terrorising tens of thousands of people cowering in their homes or rain-soaked streets, U.N. relief officials said.

Word of the Serb advance came even as Bosnian Serb leaders near Sarajevo talked of a ceasefire for Gorazde.

Sylvana Foa, spokeswoman for the Geneva-based U.N. High Commission for Refugees, painted a picture of despair in Gorazde and around the building housing U.N. staff there.

"Shells and sniper fire are shaking the building and it's suicidal to step outside," she said. "We're now up to about 30,000 panicking people who have moved into the centre of town. Our building is full of people fleeing."

"They're totally panicked," she said. "They're telling us that the tanks and the Serbs are only about 500 metres from this building."

"They (UNHCR staff) tried to take a look outside and there was so much sniper fire, they came back in."

"This is a very dramatic situation," said Manuel de Almeida Y Silva of UNHCR.

Serb tanks leave Gorazde

BOSNIAN SERB tanks withdrew from Gorazde on Sunday, U.N. sources said. "The tanks have pulled out and there are no Serb soldiers in the town," a U.N. source told Reuters a few hours after U.N. special envoy Yasushi Akashi reported the Serbs had agreed to a ceasefire and withdrawal.

"They're totally panicked," she said. "They're telling us that the tanks and the Serbs are only about 500 metres from this building."

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Whatever house that can take people, or building, it's all packed."

He said many people could only stand in the streets as heavy rain fell.

Word of a renewed Serb onslaught contrasted sharply with a U.N. announcement an hour earlier that Serbs had agreed a truce and to withdraw heavy weapons encircling the town.

Fresh reports of an offensive once again raised the possibility of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) air strikes, but Bosnian Serb Army (BSA) commander Ratko Mladić continued to ignore U.N. warnings.

Peacekeeping commanders had called in NATO air raids a week ago to protect U.N. personnel in Gorazde from a Serb attack.

"They're not talking just now," the official said.

The interim government has been rejected as "a clique of murderers" by the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF).

In neighbouring Bujumbura, Burundian President Cyprien Ntaryamira and two ministers who were killed with Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana in a rocket attack on April 6, were given a state burial on Saturday.

Savage fighting continued for control of strategic hilltops around the city. No one appeared to be in control of

Kigali carnage continues; ceasefire talks are stalled

(Continued on page 5)



His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday presents the Al Nabiha Medal of the First Order to Lebanese Parliament Speaker and political leader Nabil Berri (Petra photo)

Festivities to mark completion of Dome of Rock restoration

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Dignitaries and representatives of dozens of Muslim governments and organisations will join celebrations commemorating the completion of restoration work at the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem at a ceremony attended by His Majesty King Hussein at the Palace of Culture today.

The King is expected to emphasise the importance of the future of Jerusalem to Muslims and Arabs and stress the need to make the city accessible to members of the three monotheistic religions — Islam, Christianity and Judaism.

The restoration work, which began in 1991, was

financed by King Hussein. The Dome of the Mosque encases the rock from which the Prophet Mohammed launched his nocturnal flight to heavens. Work also involved the pulpit of Saladin Al Ayyoubi, the 11th century Muslim warrior who liberated Jerusalem from the Crusaders.

Dignitaries include the grand mufties of Jerusalem, Yemen, Syria, Malaysia and Iraq, official representatives from the Sultanate of Oman and Brunei, Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Iran, Egypt, Sudan, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Russia, Uzbekistan, Turkey and Pakistan are also expected to attend.

Palestinian mayors and religious and political dignitaries from the occupied territories as well as Arab citizens of Israel are expected to attend Monday's ceremony.

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Middle East News

Beyond police and security, debates are on stamps and parades

By Eileen Alt Powell
The Associated Press

CAIRO — On one side of the table sits Major General Amnon Shahak, born in Tel Aviv four years before Israel was founded in 1948.

On the other is Nabil Shaath, a Palestinian businessman who was eight when his family was exiled that year from Jaffa, then an Arab town, now a Tel Aviv suburb.

They lead the Israeli and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) teams that have negotiated for six months on how to implement the Israeli-PLO peace accord signed Sept. 13 at the White House.

In talks that resumed Sunday, they hope to work out the final details of Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho, so Palestinian self-rule can begin.

They are not just debating big questions of land and security. The September accord left out dozens of the details that make an arrangement work or fail, from which broadcast frequencies the Palestinians will have to how electricity bills will be collected.

So far, the debate has been difficult — acrimonious at

times — to the point that the negotiators missed the Dec. 13 target for Israel to start the withdrawal and a second deadline, last Wednesday, for completing it.

"You have to remember that these delegations represent people who have fought each other for years," Dr. Shaath said in an interview. "This is not a quick and easy process."

Sen. Shahak, too, says strains between the two sides run deep.

In an interview with the Israeli newspaper *Yedioth Achronot*, he decried the Palestinian team's anger when Israel recessed the talks earlier this month to mark "holocaust day".

"Nabil is perhaps one of the few on the other side who knows something about the holocaust," Sen. Shahak said. "It could be that we have the same problems in understanding their sensitivities."

The Palestinians, exiles or living under occupation, want not only the corner of Palestine offered for autonomy, but anything that can be construed as a symbol of the future state they seek.

One argument has been over whether they would have their own postage stamps. Dr. Shaath, 54, is a stamp collector.

His main business is publishing children's books in Arabic, but he also has published a book of Palestinian postmarks and stamps from Ottoman and British-mandate times.

The Israelis have sought to focus the negotiations on security, for Jewish settlers in the occupied territories and for Israel itself.

That is Sen. Shahak's area. A career military man, he commanded a paratroop unit in the 1967 Middle East war, when Israel seized Gaza and the West Bank. He also served in intelligence and is now the army's deputy chief of staff.

At Cairo's Al Gezirah Sheraton, the negotiating teams have their own meeting and sleeping rooms on separate floors. They take turns playing host to meetings and each has its own security guards.

In their meetings, which sometimes run well beyond midnight, the negotiators share coffee, tea and pastries. They usually eat their meals separately, however, with the Israelis preferring the hotel buffet and the Palestinians a kebab grill.

During the week of passover, when Jews observe special dietary restrictions, the Israeli team flew in its own chet and "kosher for Passover" ingredients.

Dr. Shahak said the talks are generally "businesslike" and that, while there have been



Palestinian chief negotiator Nabil Shaath (left) arrives at a Cairo hotel on Sunday to resume self-rule negotiations with Israel (AP photo)

disagreements, "I don't remember them ever getting out of hand or people trading blows or using nasty words."

Some of the arguments sound almost frivolous. When the Palestinians demanded that their 9,000-man police force be deployed with ceremony, Sen. Shahak complained: "I don't understand. What do they

mean, by a parade?"

To Dr. Shaath, "deployment with flair" is critical.

"Psychological needs are very important," he said. "We want our people to see that the police are coming in with honour, with their heads held high — that they are proud police, by and for the Palestinian people."

Top leader of most feared Algerian armed group dead

ALGIERS (Agencies) — One of the warlords of the Islamic Armed Group, a radical organization hunting down foreigners, has been killed, security forces announced Saturday.

Sayyid Attia, "emir" of the Medea region, was killed in a confrontation in February but his body was only recently identified, the announcement said.

Attia's death further weakens the leadership structure of the Islamic Armed Group, considered the fiercest of numerous Muslim fundamentalist groups waging a holy war for the past two years against Algeria's military-backed government.

The group, which targets foreigners among others, is firmly opposed to dialogue espoused by President Liamine Zeroual to end the violence. In November, it threatened to kill Muslim fundamentalist leaders who accept talks.

The Islamic Armed Group's top chief, Mourad St. Ahmad, known as Jaafar Al Afghani, was also killed in February along with nine of his lieutenants in a police operation in Algiers.

There had been rumours of Attia's death but no confirmation.

Some 250 attacks were attributed to Attia, including the December massacre of 12 Croats working on a construction project in Tameza, near Bouda, south of the capital. He was held responsible for the Dec. 2 killing of a Spaniard and for the Jan. 11 massacre of the governor of Tissemsilt and 18 other regional officials.

Attia, a volunteer in the Afghanistan civil war, was his organisation's warlord for the region of Medea, 100 kilometres south of Algiers.

Among the leaders of the Islamic Armed Group still at large are Mouloud Hattab, "emir" of the eastern coastal region around Algiers, and Cherif Gousmi, "emir" of the Birkhadem region, west of the capital.

Mr. Hattab is held responsible for the August assassination of former Premier Kasdi Merbah, killed in a highway attack, and Mr. Gousmi is said to have organised the March 22 killings of a Frenchman and his son whose throats were slit in front of their family.

Plausible explanation of disaster still eludes U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The more the Pentagon has disclosed about the downing of two American helicopters by two U.S. jet fighters over Iraq, the harder it has become to understand how the tragedy could have happened.

The nation's top military officer told reporters Friday that the fighter pilots who mistook the army Blackhawk helicopters for Iraqi choppers used an electronic signaling system to check whether they were friend or foe but got no response.

That disclosure by General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, did not necessarily exonerate the pilots of responsibility for the accident Thursday, in which all 26 men and women aboard the helicopters were killed.

In fact, it raised additional questions. Why did not the F-15 pilots receive the expected response from the signaling system aboard the helicopters? A response indicating that the Blackhaws were "friendly" should have been

automatic.

And, in the absence of a response from the helicopters, why would not the F-15 pilots have taken additional steps — such as attempting to contact them by radio — especially in light of the fact the F-15s knew U.S. choppers were operating in that area?

Gen. Shalikashvili also said the codes and other necessary settings for the electronic "friend or foe" identification systems used by U.S. and allied aircraft "were in fact correctly spelled out" to all involved before the Blackhaws started their flight.

All involved also had been told which radio frequencies to use, the general said.

Defence Secretary William Perry said all U.S. and allied fighter patrols of the "no-fly" zone set up in northern Iraq were suspended Friday to review safety procedures.

AWACS radar control planes continued to fly Friday, keeping a lookout for possible

Iraqi violators of the zone, officials said. They could call on allied fighters in the area if they spotted suspicious flights, the officials said.

The victims' remains were flown from an air base in Turkey to Rhein main air base in Germany for formal identification and eventual return to their respective nations. They include 15 Americans, three Turkish officers, two British officers and one French officer, plus five Kurds.

The "friend or foe" identification normally works automatically if activated. That is, once the F-15 pilots had used their system to "interrogate" the Blackhaws below them, the system on board the choppers should have automatically sent back a coded signal saying, in effect, "we're friends."

Gen. Shalikashvili said one of the aims of the investigation was to determine why no proper reply was received by the F-15s.

Officials have said the pilots reported that from visual inspection of the helicopters they

believed they were Iraqi aircraft. It was not clear whether the fighter pilots asked the AWACS for confirmation or for permission to fire.

Gen. Shalikashvili said procedures used in allied operations over northern Iraq did not require the pilots to ask the AWACS for permission to fire.

Also, Mr. Perry said, the pilots did not try to establish radio contact with their targets before firing, and that this was not required by procedures.

Even so, it remains a mystery why the F-15 pilots took no additional steps to confirm the helicopters' identity, especially since the choppers' flight plan had been given in detail the day before to all concerned — including the F-15 pilots.

In addition, the Blackhaws posed no apparent security threat to the fighters, and no Iraqi helicopters had ever been seen flying that far north.

Mr. Perry said many questions remain to be answered about the incident, and that "if individuals are found culpable, we will discipline them."

Witnesses describe downing of two U.S. helicopters

NAHLA VALLEY, Iraq (AP) — The two U.S. helicopters downed by "friendly fire" this week were flying close together along this narrow valley when a pair of jets appeared from the mountains to the north, witnesses said Saturday.

The jets — U.S. F-15s, it turned out — descended and circled above the helicopters three times. Then, each jet brought down one of the choppers, the witnesses said.

They then circled the scene once more before departing to the west," said General Ali Osman of the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP).

Gen. Osman is regional commander for the Aqrah region, where the helicopters were shot down Thursday by the U.S. jets, which apparently mistook them for Iraqi craft.

"The wreckage of the helicopters fell about 1.2 miles (two kilometers) apart," said Gen. Osman, whose military party watched the whole incident.

An Iraqi Kurdish villager was farming about 300 metres from where the first helicopter crashed.

Gen. Osman said the foot-

"It broke apart in the air then the pieces landed," said Aziz Mohammad Amin.

Wreckage remained in his onion field, strewn over an area of about 60 square metres. A tree smoldered from the fire that consumed the helicopter when it crashed.

A piece of an engine, boots, a sleeping bag, food wrappers, a half-burned survival manual and other personal effects littered the field. A charred piece of scalp also was observed.

The KDP had sealed off the area under orders from the Military Command Centre (MCC) run by the U.S.-led coalition force in Zakhro. But a team of Associated Press reporters were able to reach one of the wreckage sites with the help of Iraqi Kurdish guides.

"We are very, very unhappy. They came for humanitarian purposes and became victims," Gen. Osman said of the victims.

He claimed to have made a video of the incident with a camera brought by his team to film a weekly tour of the area for broadcast on Iraqi Kurdish television.

Gen. Osman said the foot-

agencies later handed over to KDP leader Masoud Barzani. His account could not be independently verified.

Gen. Osman said his team put out the fire with water from the stream as they rushed to the scene of one crash site, but found no survivors.

Talib Amin, a local leader, said Iraqi Kurds carried bodies away from the wreckage.

Gen. Osman said the members of the MCC arrived shortly after the incident in four helicopters, containing more than 20 people, to evacuate the bodies and do an initial investigation.

The MCC coordinates the humanitarian mission on behalf of Kurds under allied protection in northern Iraq and maintains contacts with Iraqi Kurdish leaders.

A Kurdish official identified one of the 26 victims as U.S. Army Colonel Jerry Thompson, the outgoing commander of the MCC.

Shazad Saib, a spokesman for the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan speaking from Ankara, Turkey, said Thompson was killed along with his recently appointed replacement, U.S. Army Colonel Richard A.

Black banners also appeared on the roadides, like the one on the road from Aqrah which said in English "Martyrs of U.N. will forever stay in our hearts."

The bodies of the victims were flown to Germany on Friday.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN: Dr. Muhibat Mazzahreh 810425

Dr. Salim Ibrahim 811295

Dr. Suleiman Abu Zaid 737962

Dr. Mohammad Al Izzah 752971

Dr. Firas Al-Saleh 661912

Firdous Pharmacy 778336

Al Asmaa Pharmacy 637055

Nairoof Pharmacy 636736

Al Salam Pharmacy 644943

Sanaa Pharmacy 629560

Zayd Pharmacy 629572

Najib Pharmacy 647632

Al Farid Pharmacy 623101

Abdul Telephone Repairs 661101

Amman Telecommunications 637440

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440

De Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terracotta Church Tel. 622366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541

Anglican Church Tel. 630851, Tel. 628543

Anglican Catholic Church Tel. 711311

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 752561

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751

Amman International Church Tel. 652562

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 624525

German-speaking Evangelical Congregation Tel. 684195

The Latter-Day Saints Tel. 654932

Church of Nazareth Tel. 675691

The Evangelical Local Church in Amman Tel. 811295

Fair (Sunrise) Lattaifa 622355

Dar Al-Bayan 622355

Ar (Magreb) 622355

Top Tops 622355

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swellies, Tel. 610740

Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785

Warn weather conditions will prevail with temperatures rising above average. Clouds will appear at different altitudes as winds become north-easterly light to moderate, in Aqaba, it

EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre 637111

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Home News

JORDAN TIMES, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1994 3



NEW OFFICERS OF THE LAW: Her Royal Highness Princess Basma presents certificates to graduating policewomen who completed the requirements of officer training. Princess Basma received Mrs. Berri, wife of speaker of Lebanese parliament. Nabih Berri, who is currently on a visit to Jordan, Princess Basma reviewed with Mrs. Berri the achievements made by Jordanian women and the efforts being made to activate the role of women in the Kingdom. The Princess also briefed Mrs. Berri on the National Strategy for Women. (Petra photo)

U.S. adds \$3.4m to aid package

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Planning Ziad Fariz, U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Wesley W. Egan and William T. Oliver, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in Jordan, Sunday signed amendments to two agreements providing an additional \$3.4 million in economic assistance to Jordan, according to a U.S. embassy statement.

The first amendment, to the Technical Services and Feasibility Studies (TSFS) Project agreement, provides an additional grant of \$2 million, raising the total financing to this project to \$19.5 million, said the statement.

The TSFS Project assists the government of Jordan and the private sector in improving the efficiency of services provided in a wide range of sectors, said the embassy.

In the fields of water, environment and health, the TSFS Project contributed to the design for the upgrading of Al Samra Wastewater Stabilisation Ponds and provided technical assistance to Al Amal National Cancer Centre as well as to the establishment of the National Blood Bank branch in West Amman; in the field of tourism promotion, the TSFS partially financed the restoration of the Amman Citadel, the development of the Madaba Tourism Park, the excavations of the Byzantine church in Petra, and the renovation of the resthouses in Pella and Umm Qais in the north of Jordan.

The Agricultural Market Development Project, which is being implemented by the Agricultural Marketing Organisation (AMO) and the newly established Exporters Association, aims at increasing fruit and vegetable exports by providing farmers with expertise in quality improvement, crop diversification and identification of export markets opportunities, the statement said.

In the field of housing and urban development, the TSFS financed the procurement of a geographical information sys-

tem and the 1994 National Housing Survey for the Housing and Urban Development Corporation.

A second amendment, said the statement, on the Agricultural Marketing Development Project provides an additional U.S. contribution of \$1.4 million, raising the total financing to this project to 8.3 million dollars.

The Agricultural Market Development Project, which is being implemented by the Agricultural Marketing Organisation (AMO) and the newly established Exporters Association, aims at increasing fruit and vegetable exports by providing farmers with expertise in quality improvement, crop diversification and identification of export markets opportunities, the statement said.

With the parties concerned to try and contain this problem," said Hamzeh Mansour, IAF Lower House spokesman in a telephone interview with the Jordan Times on Sunday.

The deputy added that it was the responsibility of all Egyptian nationalists to exercise pressure on their government to seek the best interest of the people.

The Egyptian government, he added, "should have enough common sense to realise that it is time to talk to citizens," in order to pinpoint the reasons behind these "daily massacres" and study the circumstances that prompted the outbreak of violence.

In the joint statement, the IAF and NAF accused the Egyptian government of dictatorship. It said the Cairo government does not give other parties the freedom to express their opinions or move under the country's legal umbrella, which, added the statement, causes frustration among the people of Egypt and Egyptian political parties and unions.

The two parties agreed that the "destructive" violent crimes committed by extremists in Egypt will lead to the destruction of Egypt's economy and freeze any development plans in that country, rendering it vulnerable and prey to "opportunist" claws."

"We as Islamists are pained by what is going on, and we call upon the Egyptian government to deny the current situation and initiate negotiations

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General: MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief: GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan. Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4. Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO. Facsimile: 666183

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Occasion for Jerusalem

TODAY MARKS the day when Jordan and the rest of the Arab and Muslim countries will celebrate the completion of renovation work on the Dome of the Rock Mosque in Jerusalem. It is not only the fact that the restoration took 21 months at the personal expense of His Majesty King Hussein that makes the occasion especially important. The symbolism involved, both religious and political, cannot be overlooked since the Dome of the Rock is the third holiest place of worship in Islam and Jerusalem occupies a special place for all the three monotheistic religions.

With Israel busy consolidating its hold on the whole city of Jerusalem in violation of all U.N. General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, the bold decision by His Majesty to renovate the mosque and restore it to its original beauty can only add significance to the occasion.

King Hussein's move to restore the Dome of the Rock at a critical time in the history of Jerusalem deserves not only praise but also recognition by the Arab and Muslim worlds. It is not only the King's personal investment that is important in this endeavour but also the religious and political will that signifies the unwavering commitment to keep Jerusalem Arab and (holy) to Muslims and Christians alike for all times.

This initiative must therefore be emulated to expand Arab presence and investment in the city. Restoration of Arab monuments, both religious and historical, needs to be complemented with an effective drive to support East Jerusalem, especially when Israel is treating the Arab part of the city as some kind of slum area that can be ignored in a bid to choke it to death and drive its people away from it. Even at this time when East Jerusalem is still occupied by Israel and the prospects of its liberation look to be tortuous and painstaking, Arab concern needs to be ascertained and manifested clearly.

But above all, today's occasion must serve to unite the Arab Nation on the issue of Jerusalem. As King Hussein has repeatedly reminded the world, Jerusalem has many dimensions which include, inter alia, Arab and Islamic ties over and above its Palestinian character. Jordan's historic and special relation to the city as custodian of its Islamic religious shrines has been both a privilege and great responsibility which have been shoudered bravely throughout the past five decades.

There is no more fitting way therefore to conclude the celebrations of today than by reminding the international community that much as Jerusalem means to the Jews it is big enough to unite the Arabs and Muslims as well over it.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

THE ISRAELI government is living a real crisis of its own making and is trying to put the blame on others through threats and fabricated accusations, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Sunday. Through its attempts to deal with each and every Arab state separately from the others, through the atrocities it has been committing in Palestine and through its delay in implementing U.N. resolutions, the Israeli government has not only exposed its intentions of holding on to the occupied Arab lands but has also manifested its anti-peace policies, said the paper. The sudden and unjustified escalation of Israeli threats against the Kingdom reflects the Israeli government's impotence to deal with the events at hand, and point to the fact that the Israelis are bent on "murdering" the peace process, said the daily. By shifting the blame for the upsurge of violence on Jordan, said the paper, Israel is thus trying desperately to find a scapegoat for its failure to control the rising rebellion of the Palestinian people. The only way to speed up a solution for the whole problem and end the bloodshed, added the daily, lies in Israel's prompt response to the requirements of peace, said the daily. If, said the paper, the threats are meant to subject Jordan to Israel's will, this objective can never be achieved.

A COLUMNIST in Al Dastour daily criticised the Municipality of Amman for what he said its negligence of cleaning services at the Birds Garden and the King Abdullah Gardens. Mohammad Daoud said that in addition to the litter which is of course left behind by the visitors, the two public gardens are full of common flies and other insects harmful to the visiting children. From the way the two public places look, said the writer, people employed by the municipality to clean them seldom call at the site to clean the waste and litter, and seldom municipal inspectors care to pass by and examine the situation.

By Ibrahim Matar

THROUGHOUT ITS history, Jerusalem was a united city, and from the 7th century to May, 1948, an Arab city run by a Palestinian Muslim mayor.

However, from May 1948 to the present, the city of Jerusalem has been witnessing a process of Judaisation accomplished by the dispossession and uprooting of its indigenous Christian and Muslim Palestinian populations and their replacement by exclusively Jewish foreign immigrants.

This displacement of Palestinians from the Holy City has been achieved in two stages. The first stage occurred in May 1948, when the Jews occupied all of what came to be known as West Jerusalem, effected by force its 60,000 Palestinian inhabitants, and physically took over their villages, homes and lands.

The second stage took place after the Jewish occupation of East Jerusalem in the 1967 war, when the Jewish state annexed its Eastern part and began a process of colonisation by confiscating private Palestinian property and building on such lands exclusively Jewish residential fortress colonies.

As the result of the above, today the Jewish state is in complete control of the city, yet most of the property and real estate built up for the Jews still legally belongs to the indigenous Palestinians who have been living continuously in Jerusalem for centuries and centuries.

Post May 1948: Up-rooting of Palestinians from West Jerusalem:

The traumatic events of April, May and July of 1948 turned the 60,000 Palestinian residents evicted from what became known as Jewish West Jerusalem into permanent exiles and displaced persons. This civilian Palestinian population was forced out of its homes and cities by a deliberate wave of terror attacks for the purpose of ethnically cleansing non-Jews from West Jerusalem. The most infamous of these acts committed by Jewish terrorist organisations was the massacre of civilians in Deir Yassin, a small village at the outskirts of Jerusalem and the blowing up of the Semiramis Hotel in the Palestinian neighbourhood of Kataim in West Jerusalem.

The seizure of Palestinian property in what came to be known as West Jerusalem was carried out in two phases. Henry Cattan, a well-known Palestinian international lawyer, wrote on this issue:

"Palestinian property which was described as 'absentee property' was seized under the Absentee Property Regulations of 1948 and vested in the Custodian of Absentee Property who was given the power to administer the property, but not to sell it or lease it for a period exceeding five years. Then in 1950, Israel took the next step, namely the confiscation of this property. This was achieved by the Absentee Property Law (1950) which again vested 'absentee property' in the custodian and authorised him to sell it at its official value to a Development Authority established by the Knesset (Article 19)."

In other words, the Palestinians forced from their homes in West Jerusalem were not allowed to return and then were made into permanent absentees and their property sold by the so-called "custodian" for the benefit of Jews only. This process can be only described as "legalised theft" of Palestinian property. Under these laws, even the Palestinians who were evicted from West Jerusalem in 1948 and today are present and live in "annexed East Jerusalem" and hold Israeli identity cards cannot claim back their property in West Jerusalem. They are called the "present absentees."

First, a brief description of the Palestinian villages seized and depopulated in 1948, the property and lands of which were incorporated into the West Jerusalem municipal boundaries, is given hereunder:

1. Lifa and Sheikh Badr villages, and all its surrounding agricultural lands to the north of Jerusalem. Land ownership in 1948 in this village was distributed as follows:

Palestinian 7780 dunums (1,945 acres); Jewish 756 dunums (189

acres); Public 207 dunums (52 acres)

Total 8743 dunums (2,186 acres)

In other words, Palestinians owned 89 per cent of the land, the Jews 9 per cent and the rest was public.

Today, some of the old homes of this village remain abandoned while the newer ones are inhabited by Jews. The village high school building is now used as a Jewish religious site. A number of modern hotels such as the Sonesta and the Hilton are built on the property of Lifa. However, more importantly, most of the official Israeli government ministries are built on Lifa land. This includes the Israeli Knesset building, the Prime Minister's office, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Interior. In fact, the Israeli Knesset is built upon the private property of the Khalaf family from the village of Lifa now living as "present absentees" in the Sheikh Jarrah quarter of East Jerusalem.

2. Deir Yassin and surrounding agricultural lands. The land ownership in 1948 in this village was distributed as follows:

Palestinian 2701 dunums (675 acres); Jewish 153 dunums (38 acres); Public 3 dunums (.75 acre); Total 2857 dunums (764 acres)

In other words, Palestinians owned 95 per cent of the land, the Jews the remaining 5 per cent.

This small village located in the northwest of West Jerusalem had a population of 900 people in 1948. On April 9, 1948, it was attacked by the Jewish terror organisation "Irgun Zvi Leumi" led by Menachem Begin. By noon that fateful day, the village fell into Jewish hands, who subsequently committed the infamous massacre by murdering, women, children, elderly and wounded who were unable to leave the village. Today the houses in the centre of the city are used as a sanatorium for mentally ill Jews, run by the Israeli Ministry of Health.

The village cemetery has been bulldozed and covered by a road leading to a new Jewish residential settlement built on the lands owned by the villagers of Deir Yassin. The stone quarries that Deir Yassin was famous for have now become an industrial zone being built upon by Jewish industries. The two-room elementary school building of the village is now the home of Chabad Lubavitch.

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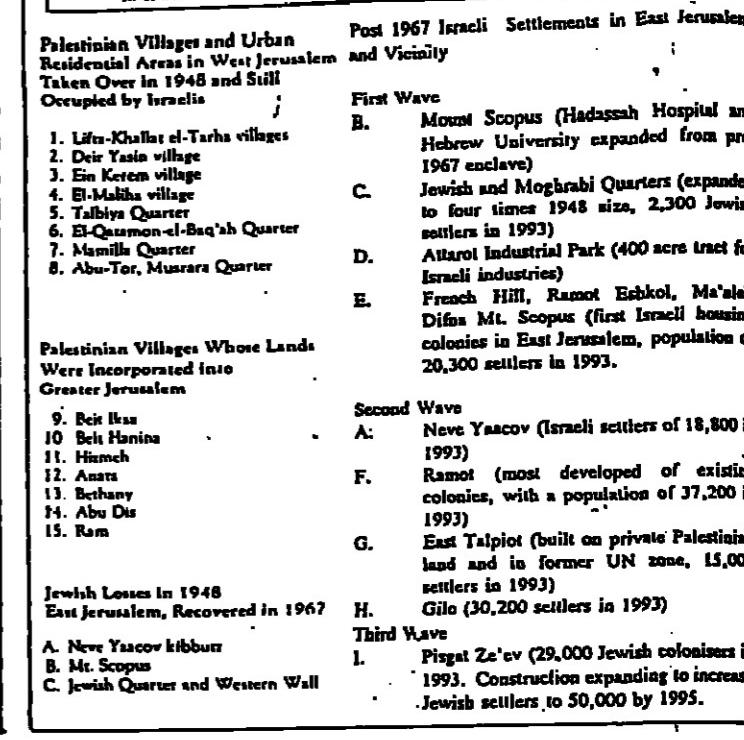
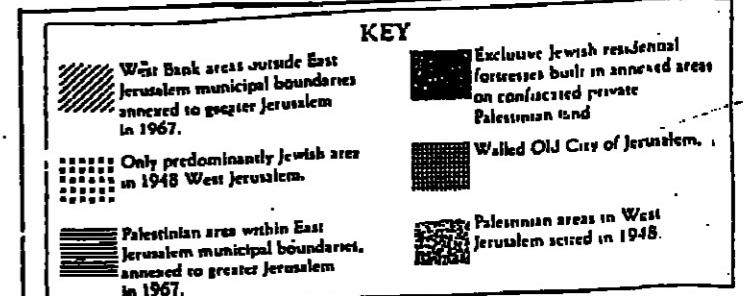
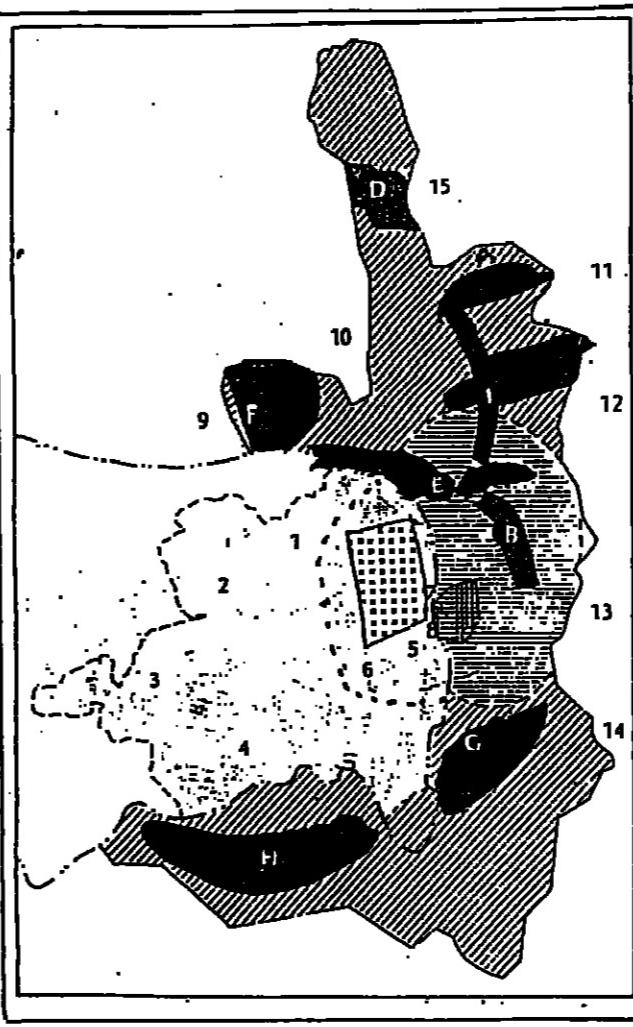
This Jewish memorial in Ein Karem testifies to the fact that the Palestinians are in fact the last victims of Hitler, as they had to pay the price with their villages, lands and country (Palestine) for the establishment of the Jewish state.

4. Malha was the second largest of the four villages after Ein Karem, located to the south of Jerusalem, with a population of 3,000 Palestinians.

Land ownership in 1948 in this village was distributed as follows:

Palestinian 7780 dunums (1,945 acres); Jewish 756 dunums (189

To whom Jerusalem belongs



Cemetery was turned into the Israeli Independence Park and an outstanding building owned by the Muslim Awqaf or Trust, which housed in the 1930's the first Palestinian Theatre, is today the Israeli Ministry of Trade and Industry. The residence of the Israeli president is built on Palestinian property in the previously Palestinian quarter of Talbiyah.

All the Palestinians in this village were forced out of their homes in April and July. Today, the village homes are inhabited by Jews. A Jewish home has been built on the village mosque. Jewish settlements, including the Jerusalem Stadium and the recently opened Jerusalem Mall.

"Following the bloody riots in 1929 over an incident at the Wailing Wall, an international commission was appointed in 1931 by the British Mandate, with the approval of the League of Nations, to inquire into the rights over the Wailing Wall. The commission found that the ownership of the wall accrues to the Muslims and the pavement in front of the wall where the Jews perform their devotions, is also Muslim property."

Thus 90 per cent of the sum total of the land areas of these four villages that have been occupied by the Jews in 1948 and annexed to West Jerusalem Municipality belong to the Palestinians. A total of almost 30,000 dunums (7,500 acres) today have been built upon by the Jews and constitute most of the Jewish residential areas of West Jerusalem.

In addition to these four villages that were annexed to the municipality of West Jerusalem in 1948, Palestinians were also evicted from most of the urban residential neighbourhoods or quarters under Jewish control in 1948. These urban neighbourhoods include the following: Upper and Lower Baqa'a, Kataim, Talbiyah, Mamilla and Shama'a, part of Abu Tor, Musrara and part of Rehavia.

These residential areas were part of new Jerusalem developed by the Palestinians, outside the walls of the Old City, at the beginning of this century. They had mixed communities of Christian and Muslim Palestinians, mostly middle class, and fairly well-to-do, such as doctors, lawyers, merchants and civil servants working with the government of Palestine under the British Mandate. These urban neighbourhoods or quarters were fully developed with modern private houses, villas, stores, offices, workshops and family Cottage industries.

In April and May, 1948, after the civilian Palestinian population was forced to leave all the above mentioned neighbourhoods were completely taken over. This included several thousands fully furnished apartments, stores, offices etc. Today, the Jews are living in these Palestinian homes, using Palestinian stores and office buildings. Some of these Palestinian houses were turned into Jewish religious schools or small private hospitals.

In the Mamilla quarter, part of the Mamilla Muslim

cemeteries and the government of Palestine. What follows is a brief account of the measures and policies adopted by the Israeli government in occupied East Jerusalem since June of 1967.

The first measure of the Jewish state was to dismiss and disband the elected Palestinian municipality of East Jerusalem that had been functioning since 1948. The elected Palestinian Mayor, Ruhil Khatib, was subsequently deported to Jordan for refusing to accept the dissolution of his municipality.

The same applies to two villages in the west, namely Beit Issa and Beit Hanina. To the north, the boundaries extend into the Ramallah district, to include the Jerusalem Airport but to exclude the neighbourhood of Dahab Al-Barid, Ram and Kalandia refugee camp. If these Palestinian neighbourhoods and villages were to be included in the East Jerusalem municipal boundaries, a minimum of an additional 80,000 Palestinian inhabitants would have to be added to the Palestinian population and Jerusalem.

The policy of maximising the annexation of Palestinian lands within East Jerusalem had another convenient objective for the occupation authorities, namely to facilitate the usurpation of Palestinian property. Under conditions of annexation Palestinian property can be confiscated in accordance with Israeli law and under the pretext of public purpose rather than seizing the land on the pretext that it is "state land" as is the policy in the West Bank, which can be challenged if the land is cultivated according to old Ottoman laws.

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In addition to the destruction of the Mughrabi quarter, the Israelis began evicting Palestinians from their homes in the Old City and replacing them with Jews. Up to the present, over 5,000 Palestinians have been evicted from other Muslim quarters. As a result of these measures, the Jewish quarter of the Old City of today has been expanded to four times its size in 1948.

2. Municipal Boundaries of East Jerusalem: The 1967 annexation of occupied East Jerusalem included not only the area of the municipal boundaries of Arab Jerusalem as they existed in June, 1967, but also other parts of the West Bank, specifically areas from the Ramallah district in the south and the Bethlehem district in the south.

Consequently, East Jerusalem as it is known today, is three times the area of what it was in 1967. Furthermore, in drawing the new expanded boundaries of annexed East Jerusalem, the Israeli objectives were to maximise land area and minimise the number of Palestinians included in the new boundaries. Thus the present expanded boundaries represent the compromise that was reached between the maximalists and the minimalists among the Jewish residents of the Old City. The "public" refers only to the Jewish public and excludes the Palestinian Christian and Muslim indigenous citizens of Jerusalem. The "purpose" is the construction on these usurped lands of exclusive private

By examining the accompanying map, one can identify a number of Palestinian villages which have been excluded from the expanded municipal boundaries of East Jerusalem, but some of whose lands have been included in these boundaries. For example, to the east of Jerusalem, four fairly large villages, namely Hizma, Anata, Bethany and Abu Dis find themselves outside the boundaries.

The same applies to two villages in the west, namely Beit Issa and Beit Hanina. To the north, the boundaries extend into the Ramallah district, to include the Jerusalem Airport but to exclude the neighbourhood of Dahab Al-Barid, Ram and Kalandia refugee camp. If these Palestinian neighbourhoods and villages were to be included in the East Jerusalem municipal boundaries, a minimum of an additional 80,000 Palestinian inhabitants would have to be added to the Palestinian population and Jerusalem.

The policy of maximising the annexation of Palestinian lands within East Jerusalem had another convenient objective for the occupation authorities, namely to facilitate the usurpation of Palestinian property. Under conditions of annexation Palestinian property can be confiscated in accordance with Israeli law and under the pretext of public purpose rather than seizing the land on the pretext that it is "state land" as is the policy in the West Bank, which can be challenged if the land is cultivated according to old Ottoman laws.

Between 1967 and the present, the Jewish State disposed of the Palestinians of over 24,000 dunums (6,000 acres) of the most expensive real estate in the heart and outskirts of East Jerusalem. This was not only dispossession, but also impoverishment as the Palestinians were stripped of extremely valuable real estate exceeding in value over \$1 billion.

This dispossession was achieved by a method that can only be called, as was the case in 1948, "legalised theft." Private property was seized on the pretext of "public purpose" in accordance with Israeli laws, since according to Israeli law, East Jerusalem was annexed and therefore governed by such laws, unlike the other occupied areas. The "public" refers only to the Jewish public and excludes the Palestinian Christian and Muslim indigenous citizens of Jerusalem. The "purpose" is the construction on these usurped lands of exclusive private

(Continued on page 5)

Features

Majali: No separate peace

(Continued from page 1)

political organisation enters the occupied Palestinian territories and that the Palestinian people restore their legitimate rights on their national soil," he said. "It is then the kind of relation between Jordan and the Palestinians will be determined."

On Jerusalem, Dr. Majali said while PLO officials had

agreed to discuss the issue of Jerusalem in the second phase of talks, Jordan believed that Jerusalem is the major problem, given the current state of inter-Arab division. "There is no peace without Jerusalem," Dr. Majali said.

On recent incidents aimed at destabilising security and stability in the country, Dr. Majali said perpetrators of these crimes were trained abroad to use arms.

Senate hails King's stands

(Continued from page 1)

ing the elements that cause tension and further deterioration of the situation.

Jordan has always fought hard against terrorism and has paid dearly with the blood of its citizens while firmly confronting terrorism.

Jordan has always proved to be firmly opposed to violence as a tool in political action, and the country's long history attests to that because the Kingdom has been working towards the establishment of just peace.

Had all parties responded favourably to Jordan's endeavours, the Middle East region would have been in a better situation and its peoples would have long been saved from the vicious cycle of violence.

Based on these facts, Jordan strongly rejects any accusation directed at it for allegedly being lenient or condoning terrorism. Jordan considers such accusations as groundless serving as a prelude to justify aggressive pressures on the Kingdom like the unjust blockade imposed on the port of Aqaba.

Such a pressure is designed to force the Kingdom to change its national stand and

Israel-PLO talks resumed

(Continued from page 1)

Israel wants Israelis of all kinds to be immune from prosecution in the Palestinian courts and is also seeking provisions to protect Palestinians who have collaborated with the Israeli authorities during the 27 years.

Mr. Dahlman told reporters the PLO was committed to finding a solution for the collaborators and had drawn up a document on it but the subject had not yet come into the talks.

The Palestinians have been trying to win for Gaza and Jericho as many of the attributes of statehood as possible, including judicial independence. Israel tends to slow down these attempts, saying self-rule is limited and temporary.

Israel's opposition leader said Saturday that, if elected prime minister, he would not see himself bound by the autonomy agreement with the PLO.

Benjamin Netanyahu, leader of the right-wing Likud Party, charged that the PLO has repeatedly broken promises made to Mr. Rabin, such as refraining from attacks on Israelis and rescinding its charter.

"This agreement hasn't been valid from the moment the PLO started to cancel it," Mr. Netanyahu said on Israel Radio. "Not because I don't like it, and I don't, but because an agreement that doesn't obligate the PLO certainly doesn't obligate us."

General elections in Israel are scheduled for 1996.

Mr. Netanyahu said that as prime minister he would seek to annex the West Bank and grant the Palestinians limited self-rule.

"We are proposing autonomy for the Arabs under Israeli sovereignty," Mr. Netanyahu said. "Only the Israeli army, and not some army of terrorists, will be the sole body in charge of security in all the areas from the Jordan River westwards."

Mr. Netanyahu said he would negotiate the terms of autonomy with Palestinians chosen in elections held under international supervision.

Mr. Netanyahu's predecessor as Likud chief, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, had opposed both international supervision of elections and the arming of Palestinian police officers.

(Continued from page 1)

Israel has peace plan for Syria

(Continued from page 1)

vital on the Golan.

— Security arrangements including demilitarised areas. The arrangements would be mutual but not symmetrical. The demilitarised area on Syria's side would be deeper than the one on Israel's side.

Israel's demands of Washington include more U.S. stationing of weapons and ammunition in Israel and of supply ships for U.S. forces.

Israel warns PLO over Hamas

(Continued from page 1)

negotiations but that Fatah rejected any independent Hamas military operations against Israel.

"We know that the purpose of the attacks is to ruin the peace talks so how could we cooperate on them," he said. "Everything that is signed we will carry out, period... Hamas and PLO activists will be arrested if they break laws."

Israel and the PLO have both predicted that the self-rule could be in place by June. An Israeli official, who demanded anonymity, said Israel had no problem with Hamas and Fatah coordinating, as long as it was on the political level.

If Hamas sees itself as part of the political arena and accepts the authority of the PLO, "that's fine," the official said. "If the agreement is the PLO does politics and Hamas does terrorism, I don't see the Israel-PLO agreement as working out."

Cabinet ministers expressed satisfaction with a decision by Jordan to limit Hamas activities in the Kingdom.

"What we want is for Hamas to be outlawed and not have a capacity to operate in any country which says it wants peaceful relations with Israel," Education Minister Amnon Rubinstein said.

Kigali carnage continues

(Continued from page 1)

of ethnic violence in Rwanda between the majority Huts and minority Tutsi tribes who have a long history of enmity. Thousands of people have died.

The United Nations is trying to arrange the burial of thousands of corpses accumulated in the area.

Most of the victims were members of the Tutsi minority slaughtered by Hutu gang members and Hutu-dominated government forces. The rebels who pushed into Kigali on Tuesday are predominantly Tutsis.

Tens of thousands of people have died in the warfare and ethnic butchery that has its roots in a centuries-old struggle for power in Rwanda and Burundi between the Huts and Tutsi tribes.

More than 4,000 foreigners have been evacuated from Kigali in recent days.

Belgium's 420 U.N. peacekeepers in Rwanda can start withdrawing overland

(Continued from page 4)

Jewish residential fortress settlements.

Most of the Palestinian property in East Jerusalem was seized in three waves as follows:

First wave: In January of 1968, 4,000 dunums (1,000 acres) of privately owned Palestinian property was seized, most of it expensive real estate in the Sheikh Jarrah quarter in the heart of East Jerusalem. The first of the Jewish residential colonies were built on this land mainly, Ramat Eshkol, French Hill, Ma'aleh Da'na and Mount Scopus. Today, around 6,000 apartments have been built housing some 20,000 Jews.

In addition to these four residential colonies, an industrial park for Jewish industry was established in the Kalandia area near the Jerusalem Airport which was also part of this wave of land theft.

Second wave: In August 1970, another 14,000 dunums (or 3,500 acres) of privately-owned Palestinian property were seized for public purpose. On this land, four large fortress colonies were built. They include Ramot in the northwest, East Talpiot in the southeast, Gilo in the south and Neve Ya'akov in the northeast. Today, the total Jewish population of these residential colonies is over 150,000.

Third Wave: In March, 1980, another 4,500 dunums (1,125 acres) of Palestinian privately owned real estate was seized for the construction of Pisgat Ze'ev to the East. Today the population of this colony is 29,000 Jews. In addition, some 10,000 apartments are presently being built in order to expand the number of Jewish colonists to 50,000 by the end of this year.

With the completion of Pisgat Ze'ev, the Jewish residents

tial fortress settlements would completely encircle physically the 150,000 Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem.

Today, the indigenous Palestinian Christians and Muslims find themselves not only encircled by the Jewish residential fortresses or what I call the "New Walls" of Jerusalem, but also outnumbered.

A study released by the Jewish Municipality Planning Department as reported in the Jerusalem Post, Aug. 20, 1993, bragging that 152,000 Jewish (illegal) settlers already live in East Jerusalem as compared to 150,000 Palestinians.

This study indicated that the total population of the city is today 564,300 of whom 73 per cent are Jews and 26.7 per cent are Palestinians and more than 1/2 of the Jews in the city now are settled in East Jerusalem. The Jewish Deputy Mayor of West Jerusalem, Avraham Kabila boasted when revealing the study in a press conference,

"I want to make Palestinians wake up to the reality and understand that the unification of Jerusalem under Israel sovereignty is irreversible."

He did not say that this Jewish majority was achieved by a policy of apartheid and theft of Palestinian property in violation of international law and U.N. resolutions.

In addition to moving civilian Jews to the occupied part of East Jerusalem, the Israeli government has also moved to East Jerusalem, the Israeli Ministries of Housing and Agriculture, the Headquarters of the Border Police, the Headquarters of the Israeli Army Central Command, and the civil courts.

The same total of this process of Judaization leads only to one conclusion: the Jewish state from day one of the occupation of East Jerusalem had no intention of ever withdrawing from the Holy City.

Planning Restrictions for

the Palestinians of East Jerusalem, Palestinians living in the so-called unified Jerusalem were not only dispossessed and impoverished for the exclusive benefit of the Jewish population, but were restricted in building on their own land.

This was achieved by limiting the number of building licenses to be issued to the Palestinians, by failing to approve the master plan for the Palestinian neighbourhood which would facilitate the issuing of licenses and, finally, by declaring large areas of Palestinian owned lands as "green zones" meaning that Palestinians are not allowed to build on this land.

Sara Kaminker, a member of the Jewish Municipality of West Jerusalem, and a member of a new party recently formed called Peace for Jerusalem, revealed in an article published in the Arabic daily Al Quds, Aug. 1, 1993, the following:

First, that the Jewish Municipality of Jerusalem "paints in green" or creates green zones only from preventing the Palestinians from building on their own land.

Second, that the green zones can be conveniently changed when Jews decided to build on this land. She gave the example that in one of the meetings of the Municipality of Jerusalem, Mayor Mr. Kollek declared that a new Jewish neighbourhood is planned to be built on Palestinian land in East Jerusalem planted with trees and declared as a green zone!

When Sara Kaminker tried to complain that this would entail destroying trees, Mr. Kollek answered "The only objective in planting that trees is to prevent the Arabs from building on the land until the time comes to build a Jewish quarter."

Kaminker added in this revealing article what Palestinians have known all along that Mayor Kollek had quietly, over the past 26 years of

occupation of East Jerusalem, judaized the city, and that his future plans are to continue in this path in order to create islands of Palestinian populations encircled by a sea of Jews.

Another example of the Jerusalem Municipality's policies of restricting construction in the Palestinian sector, was the decision it made on Aug. 23, 1993 as published in the Jerusalem Post, Aug. 23, 1993, to delay the construction of an Arab girls' school on the pretext that it might constitute a security threat. The council from the Likud, National Religious Party, Haredi factions and Mr. Kollek's representative voted to delay the construction as these factions charged that pupils at the proposed school in Beit Hanina were likely to throw stones at the Jewish settlers of the adjoining settlement of Pisgat Ze'ev. It is worth noting here that Deputy Mayor Ornan Yekutiel called the school opponents "racists and Moshe Amiram, a council member from Meretz, said, and I quote: "We take most of the land of Beit Hanina to build Pisgat Ze'ev, and then do not even allow them to build a school on what they have left."

This past week, and as reported in Al-Quds newspaper, on Sept. 16, 1993, Jewish Mayor of West Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek, declared after a meeting of the municipal council that no one has done more over the past 26 years than he has for the Judaization of Arab Jerusalem. He also declared that he has approved plans to build five more new Jewish settlements in Arab Jerusalem as follows:

— A new Jewish Quarter on Abu Ghosh hill owned by the villagers of Sur Baher and Im Tuba.

— Plans by a private contractor, Abond Levy, to build 400 housing units on the east-

fore the birth of children.

This brazen omission in international norms needs to be rectified soon before the crisis reaches new proportions. Once international actions gets underway, states can be expected to follow suit in no time.

Meanwhile, Jordan can take a leadership role in this endeavour by showing the way for ending discrimination against female offsprings. This could be done with relative ease by regulating gender selection and incriminating any violation thereof. There is more to human rights than just formation of political parties or holding periodic national elections. Many other aspects of human rights that are just as important are often neglected or ignored. The right to life of female children is surely very high on the list of priorities of all human rights endeavours and Jordan is uniquely positioned to spearhead the crusade for its protection and promotion as a matter of the highest priority.

HUMAN RIGHTS FILE

New wave of sex discrimination plagues Third World

where the male is still viewed as some kind of superior being enjoying more economic potential and cursed by much less social tribulations.

In my estimation, this phenomenon has reached a point where international and state intervention have become necessary; I found myself referring to this issue whenever the Human Rights Committee (HRC), entrusted with the mandate of monitoring the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), meets to consider state reports and individual complaints. Although my colleagues in the HRC are by large of the liberal vintage who often label me as some of "Reagan" appointee due to my conservative position on law and order matters, they are often stunned by my sudden outbursts about the need to regulate this sex selection crisis. My repeated intervention on this subject is beginning to make an impact on some of the 18-member expert group that man the quasi-legal human rights tribunal.

Graph of the Declaration on Human Rights of 1948 echoed this sentiment when it stated that "everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms... without any distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, etc." Likewise, the above mentioned

ICCPR talked in the same vein when in its second article it stipulated that "each state party... undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognised in the present Convention, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, etc." Neither the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 nor the Convention on the Political Rights of Women of 1954 add much to the notion against discrimination against females since they all direct their attention to discrimination after the birth of the female and do nothing to prevent discrimination prior to conception and be-

Africa as the archetypal one-horse town.

"I've got nothing against the ANC itself, but it's together with the Communists," said Mr. Basson, scrapping dead locusts from a car that had driven through thick swarms of the insects that are sweeping across the region like a biblical plague.

In the remote Roman Catholic mission station of Pella, an oasis of date palms in the surrounding desert, pro-ANC schoolchildren discuss rumours of threats by white neo-Nazis in the area to attack their hotel if the ANC wins the election.

"They should close our school for a couple of weeks after the election to be on the safe side," one boy said.

U.N. observers based in the region said the level of political tension and intimidation was low relative to the rest of South Africa.

"We could be in for trouble if the wrong people win," said National Party supporter Johannes Basson, a coloured petrol station attendant in Pofadder, legendary in South Africa as the archetypal one-horse town.

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State sector falls; inflation darkens China economy

BEIJING (R) — China's fight against inflation is being seriously hampered by the need to pump cash into increasingly ailing state firms to keep them afloat, economists said Sunday.

Figures released by the State Statistical Bureau show a wretched performance in the first quarter by the state sector, almost half of whose firms lost money.

The bureau, quoted by the China News Service, said output by state firms grew only 2.2 per cent in the quarter over the same period in 1993, compared to 32.1 per cent for the collective sector and 79.1 per cent for other sectors.

It said the plight of state firms, especially in mining, coal production, machinery and metallurgy, was worsening. Many were closed or working only half-time and unable to pay wages because bank had tightened credit.

Even Beijing's capital steel works, considered a model state firm, could only pay wages in February out of bank loans.

The bureau said 49.6 per cent of state firms were in the red in the first quarter, up from

34.2 per cent a year earlier. Losses amounted to 15.7 billion yuan (\$1.8 billion), up 79.7 per cent.

The bureau reported last week that overall industrial output in the first quarter of this year grew by 18.6 per cent over the same period last year, compared to a rise of 23.6 per cent for the whole of 1993 over all 1992.

Retail prices rose more than 20 per cent nationwide in the first quarter over the same 1993 period, compared to a 13 per cent rise for the whole of 1993 over 1992.

The bureau said the immediate cause of the state firms' woes was credit shortages and a market quieter than a year ago, but poor management and long-term debts were underlying problems.

"Those that should die do not die and those that live cannot live well," it said.

Economists say the government's inability to cure the chronic sickness of state firms is a major cause of the inflation which deeply worries policy-makers.

"China's central bank is issuing too much money," said visiting Japanese economist

Ryujiro Komiya. "It should control money issue at a suitable level. I do not understand why China cannot control inflation. It is like boozing. If you drink too much, you not only harm yourself but cause trouble to other people."

But Lin Yifu, an economist at the State Council's Development and Research Centre, said very many state firms would not survive if the government granted credit entirely according to economic criteria.

He said it was hard to curb inflation because so many inefficient state companies could survive only on cheap credit.

Beijing's Mayor Li Qiyuan highlighted the serious political implications of inflation in a work report to the city's People's Congress, printed in the Beijing daily Sunday.

"We must put all our efforts into controlling price increases and solving the living problems of people on low incomes," Mr. Li said.

IMF chief Michel Camdessus has urged China to act to cool off its overheated economy, warning that surging prices threaten to derail Beijing's plans for deep-seated economic reforms.

"We are for a society with freedom in democracy and freedom in the economy," said Luigi Abete, head of employers' federation Confindustria.

Mr. Berlusconi is one of Italy's richest men, owing a \$7 billion a year empire that spans television, publishing and retailing and belongs to

Italy business welcomes change, wants more reforms

VERONA, Italy (R) — Italy's business community welcomed the prospect of a new government with a free-market attitude, but worried about losing gains made under the outgoing administration of Carlo Azeglio Ciampi.

"For the first time, after being in the minority for so many years, free enterprise has been given approval by the majority," Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of car maker Fiat SPA, told a conference attended by Italy's most powerful businessmen.

"Italians... have expressed their clear preference for a free-market system," he told more than 2,000 delegates from industry in Verona Saturday.

A right-wing Freedom Alliance led by media tycoon Silvio Berlusconi was swept to victory at a general election last month, pledging free-market reforms and an end to corruption.

"We are for a society with freedom in democracy and freedom in the economy," said Luigi Abete, head of employers' federation Confindustria.

Mr. Ciampi told the conference Friday that it would be hard to cut taxes before rampant government spending was controlled.

He stepped down Saturday to make way for the new administration, leaving a legacy of

improved public spending controls, sharply lower interest rates and contained inflation.

Under Mr. Ciampi's guidance, Italy also embarked on its long-delayed privatisation programme, selling off three banks, an engineering company and food firms.

He has also paved the way for the privatisation of other companies, including telephones, electricity and oil businesses.

"The new government has the opportunity to work well in guiding and speeding up those changes," Mr. Agnelli said.

"We have only changed parliament, now we have to proceed with changing the legislation," said Pietro Marzotto, chairman of one of Europe's biggest textile and clothing groups.

"Privatisations have passed their first test with flying colours. But... there's still much to do to cut the state's involvement in industry to the level of that in other Western countries," Mr. Agnelli added.

Mr. Ciampi told the conference Friday that it would be hard to cut taxes before rampant government spending was controlled.

Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia Party has pledged widespread reform and cuts in personal and company taxation.

IEA sees Asia leading energy demand growth

TOKYO (R) — Leading industrial nations will be consuming less than half the world's primary energy by 2010, as Asia's booming economies continue their brisk growth, the International Energy Agency (IEA) has said.

In the 1994 edition of its annual World Energy Outlook, the Paris-based agency said the world would consume 11,560 million tonnes of oil equivalent (MTOE) of primary energy in 2010, up 48 per cent from 7,845 MTOE in 1991.

Of this, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) nations would consume less than 46 per cent, down from nearly 53 per cent in 1991, while energy demand from non-OECD nations would double, it said.

"By the end of the outlook period, the OECD would be consuming less than half of the world's commercial energy," IEA Executive Director Helga Steeg told a news conference in Tokyo.

Continued strong economic growth in China and other Asian nations would fuel the leap in demand, she said.

China became a net importer of oil last year and was likely to remain so during the outlook period, as development of vast untapped reserves in its Tarim basin would not be able to catch up with its surging demand, the IEA report said.

A rapid improvement in living standards in other developing nations in East Asia would spur massive development of their electricity grids, it said.

Crude oil demand in non-OECD nations would rise to 38 million barrels per day (b/d) in 2010 from 20 million b/d in 1991, the IEA said.

Oil demand in OECD countries would rise to 45 million b/d from 38 million b/d, translating into a nine million b/d increase in imports from non-OECD states.

World natural gas consumption would grow by an average of 1.8 per cent a year in the 1990s and three per cent in the following decade, making gas the fastest-growing fossil fuel, the IEA said.

Coal demand would grow by an average of 2.1 per cent per year over the 20-year period, with China expected to account for over half of world coal consumption by 2010, it said.

In nuclear power, currently concentrated in the OECD, the IEA forecast a slowdown in growth due to cost, regulatory and safety concerns. Nuclear power generation would rise 1.2 per cent a year until 2000 and 0.4 per cent thereafter, it said.

Renewable energy — such as geothermal, wind, wave and solar power — accounted for less than 0.5 per cent of total energy consumption in 1991 but would grow by an average of 8.8 per cent a year, the IEA said.

The IEA said the forecasts were based on an assumption that crude oil prices would remain soft — around \$17 a barrel — for a few years and then gradually rise towards \$28, where they would top out.

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JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAWRB

RAVAL

EDDOCE

REVOND

by Henri Arnold and Mike Arington

It's not moving.

I want to go up.

WHEN THE ELEVATOR GOT STUCK IT WAS THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

THE Daily Crossword

by James Barrick

ACROSS

1 Critic

5 Got along

10 Point of land

14 Sheet

15 "A paradise..."

16 Suburb

17 Astronaut

18 Asteroid

19 Strategem

20 Golf club

23 Goat

25 Somewhat

26 Somewhat

33 Certain literary

34 Explorer

35 Stage signal

36 Departed

37 Author Mark

Van —

38 Manage

39 Application

40 An answer

41 Discrepancy

group

42 Method of

betting

44 This for game

45 Buy a pig —

46 Clever

47 Higher-math

concept

55 Forbidden

56 Literary device

57 Willow's saint

59 Senior

60 Unfeeling

61 Away from the

wind

62 Busy ones

63 Recitations

DOWN

1 Bridge

2 Sociologist

3 Cuckooing

4 Layer of tissue

5 Sarcasm

6 Having wings

7 — Hesitation

8 At all

9 Something

removed

10 Dash

11 Send forth

copiously

12 — face

13 You're

sweetie

14 —

15 —

16 —

17 —

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IFP postpones election protest march; 4 killed in Natal violence

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), which is boycotting South Africa's April 26-28 all-race elections, Sunday postponed a Johannesburg protest march banned by the authorities amid fears of bloodshed.

But Inkatha Youth Brigade Chairman Charles Loliwe said the party would announce a new date for Monday's protest following a meeting of its leadership.

The IFP Executive Committee is meeting at the moment to discuss a date for the march but we can say that tomorrow's march has been postponed until an outcome of the committee meeting," Mr. Loliwe told a news conference.

An Inkatha march in South Africa's commercial capital of Johannesburg on March 28 sparked clashes which killed at least 53 people.

President F.W. De Klerk said Saturday that security forces would crack down on any attempt to hold another march Monday.

At least four people were killed in fresh political violence in the Zulu heartland of Natal overnight, the South African Defence Force and police said Sunday.

Two people were killed in the black township of KwaMashu outside Durban, one man died in Umlazi township and another man in nearby Malagazi, they said in a joint statement.

The latest killings took the death toll in Natal and the

adjoining KwaZulu black homeland since the March 31 declaration of a state of emergency there to at least 222.

Meanwhile, British mediator Lord Carrington Sunday warned that African National Congress (ANC) moderates could have trouble controlling militants after this month's South African elections.

Lord Carrington, a former British foreign secretary who returned this weekend from an abortive mediation mission to South Africa, told interviewer Sir David Frost British Broadcasting Corporation Television that ANC leader Nelson Mandela and President F.W. De Klerk needed each other.

"Mandela needs the whites and the whites need Mandela. So there will be a coalition government that will work for a time. What happens later on will be another matter," he said.

"I would expect the expectations of the blacks are impossible to satisfy and perhaps later on the moderates in the ANC will find it difficult to get on top of those who are more militant," he added.

Lord Carrington and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had tried in vain to narrow differences between Mr. Mandela and the Inkatha Freedom Party in the leadup to the country's first all-race elections from April 26 to 28.

Rival South African political leaders have appealed for calm before what they fear may be a

bloody week of election campaigning.

International monitors urged that violence and intimidation, particularly in the Zulu heartland in Natal, should not be allowed to sway South Africans' right to join the community of democratic states during the April 26-28 elections.

Zulu activists backing Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's election boycott threaten a week of mass disruption.

In KwaZulu-Natal, various political parties complain of harassment by the Inkatha Freedom Party.

"Let us avoid conflict," South African State President F.W. De Klerk told cheering supporters of all races at the outskirts of Johannesburg Saturday.

In Natal, Mr. Mandela — all but assured of the presidency and power — expressed a national sense of exhaustion with the killings and mayhem in the self-governing Zulu homeland.

"The people must live in peace... the majority of the people do not want the killing," he told a rally in Umlazi.

Mr. Buthelezi, blamed by the ANC and increasingly by his old allies in the white government for the violence in KwaZulu-Natal, also called for peace.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the one single thing all South Africans hope and

pray for is that peace will come to our land," he told university students in Empangeni.

But, he added: "As we are all aware, South Africa stands on the brink of possible peace or terrible turmoil as we face a new future."

The horror of the violence was brought home at a funeral in Gamalakhe in Natal where 11-year-old Happiness Mzeleni buried nine of her relatives — mother, grandmother and seven brothers and sisters — hacked and shot to death on April 2.

"I hope God will be with us..." said her father William. "One of those killers is from Inkatha and he said if he sees me, he'll kill me too."

While talking tough, Mr. De Klerk also held open a prospect of negotiations with Zulu leaders on the status of the Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, who is seen as crucial to moderating sentiment among South Africa's eight million Zulus.

Mr. Mandela too tried to appeal to Zulus with a speech in praise of the king.

"I was his father's lawyer, the king is like a child of mine. He is the child of mine I love the most. If he talks about peace in KwaZulu-Natal he is going to get respect throughout the world," Mr. Mandela said in Ladysmith in Natal.

Mr. Mandela earlier showed his solidarity with voters facing intimidation in the region, saying: "I would like to come and vote in Natal."



As United Nations commander for ex-Yugoslavia General Andre Laprade looks on, hand in his pocket, Bosnian UNPROFOR commander Lt. General Sir Michael Rose (centre) speaks by satellite telephone with commanders of the Serb and Bosnian forces from his central Sarajevo residence (AFP photo)

Serbs resume shelling of Gorazde

SARAJEVO (R) — Bosnian Serb forces resumed shelling the besieged Muslim town of Gorazde Sunday, causing civilian casualties, a U.N. peacekeeping force spokesman said.

At least three artillery rounds hit close to the main hospital of the town, a U.N.-designated safe area, just after noon (1000 GMT) and intense shelling was reported on a hill two kilometres to the southeast, Major Dacre Holloway said.

Maj. Holloway said a village in contested highlands three kilometres north of Gorazde was ablaze. Another U.N. source said the town's hospital had been hit by sniper fire as well.

"However, the BSA (Bosnian Serb Army) is not advancing on Gorazde at this time," he told Reuters.

U.N. spokesman said the air attacks were called off when tanks and infantry stopped advancing and firing into the town. But the United Nations would not hesitate to summon NATO jets again if the Serb assault resumed, they said.

Meanwhile, Serb forces attacked British U.N. soldiers early Sunday with machinegun fire and grenades in Sarajevo and the peacekeepers returned the fire, destroying several Serb bunkers, the United Nations said.

Bosnian Serb Army (BSA) troops attacked the British unit policing a ceasefire line in Kobilja Glava in Sarajevo and the British forces responded in a heavy fire fight, Rob Ammink, U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesman, told reporters.

The British were engaged by direct small arms and machinegun fire and four hand grenades by the BSA," Ammink said in Sarajevo.

"The British battalion position returned fire with more than 500 rounds of small arms, 30mm cannon from their War-

rior (armoured) vehicles, four hand-held mortars and three illumination flares."

U.N. military sources said the British soldiers' fierce return fire destroyed seven Serb bunkers.

Annik said there were no casualties on the UNPROFOR side.

An off-duty British U.N. soldier was shot dead at a checkpoint of the Muslim-led Bosnian army in Sarajevo early Sunday, a United Nations peacekeeping force spokesman said.

He said the circumstances of the incident at 1:30 a.m. (2300 GMT Saturday) were being investigated by the U.N. Protection Force and Bosnian military police in the capital.

U.N. envoy Yasushi Akashi met Bosnian Serb leaders for talks Sunday after backing down on a demand for the prior release of 200 U.N. military observers held by the Bosnian Serb Army.

Mr. Akashi appeared in the Bosnian Serb capital, Pale for Russian-mediated negotiations to end Serb attacks on the Muslim enclave of Gorazde although the United Nations confirmed the men were still being detained.

The Japanese diplomat, struggling to restore the U.N.'s tattered credibility in Bosnia after a week of humiliation by the Serbs, insisted Saturday that the release of the observers was a precondition for talks.

The U.N. and Russian envoy Vitaly Churkin are trying to halt a Serb offensive on Gorazde's 60,000 Muslims amid threats by BSA Commander General Ratko Mladić to capture the U.N.-designated safe area, which lies across communication routes between Serbia and Serb-held areas of Bosnia.

Relations between the United Nations and the Bosnian Serbs have been plunged into crisis by NATO air strikes

against BSA attackers around Gorazde.

The latest talks marked an attempt to roll back the BSA and establish weapons exclusion zone around the town in return for an overall ceasefire.

Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev said after talks with Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic in Belgrade Saturday: "It is necessary to ensure the withdrawal of Serb troops from the town and an end to shelling — an excessive response to Muslim provocations."

Mr. Kozyrev, who returned to Moscow Sunday morning, said the use of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) air power twice last week was also excessive.

Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić further criticised Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Rose, commander of U.N. forces in Bosnia, who requested the air strikes and has refused to be intimidated by Serb bullying.

He accused the British general in a Belgrade newspaper of acting on false reports about the military situation in Gorazde, adding: "Michael Rose could spark off World War III by actions such as these."

Bosnian Serb forces Friday and Saturday launched a ferocious onslaught on Gorazde, one of six U.N.-designated safe areas for Muslims in Bosnia.

Serb tanks bombarded the town, forcing Bosnian government soldiers to retreat and sending terrified refugees into the town's centre to seek shelter.

A NATO British Harrier jet was shot down by a surface-to-air missile over the besieged enclave but the pilot ejected over Muslim-held territory and was later rescued and taken to Gorazde, U.N. and NATO officials said.

Dudley Moore marries girlfriend in short ceremony

LOS ANGELES (R) — British actor and comedian Dudley Moore married his longtime girlfriend Nicole Rothschild Saturday, less than a month after he was arrested for allegedly beating her. Moore appeared with his new bride on the balcony of his two-story oceanside home and announced to a throng of reporters, cameramen, television crew and well-wishers: "We did it." The diminutive actor, who stands just five feet two inches tall, proposed to Ms. Rothschild, who is eight inches taller than he is, two weeks ago — about a week after a quarrel which put the entertainer briefly in jail. But all was forgotten Saturday as the two, who have known each other for more than 10 years, appeared on the balcony of their Marina Del Rey home. Moore dressed in a charcoal-gray suit and Ms. Rothschild in a long, white wedding dress, and joked with reporters. "The ceremony was short and funny," said Ms. Rothschild. "Yes, short and funny like me," quipped Moore. The 58-year-old actor, who is also an accomplished jazz pianist, said he and his 30-year-old wife, who is from Corona Del Mar in southern California, had not decided whether to have children. He has one son, Patrick, from a previous marriage to actress Tuesday Weld. Asked by reporters if he and Ms. Rothschild had signed a pre-nuptial financial agreement, he replied firmly: "No comment." The two then waved to the crowd and disappeared into the house.

The players Trinidad and Tobago's national football team located just next to the stadium.

But they went to the stadium, and for the August 1st, and for the game, the team received a rousing reception.

The players Trinidad and Tobago's national football team located just next to the stadium.

After the game, the team received a rousing reception.

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Sports

Haiti soccer team wants to go home

PONT-DE-Spain, Trinidad (AP) — After failing to obtain asylum in the United States, 16 members of Haiti's national soccer team now want to return home.

"We wanted to get to Miami to play a football match for the Haitian community there, but we couldn't get a visa. We want to go back to Haiti," one of the players told the Associated Press Saturday on condition of anonymity.

After three players submitted asylum applications Thursday, the U.S. embassy told the group their requests could not be granted.

The embassy recommended the players seek asylum in Trinidad and Tobago, a two-island country of 1.2 million located just north of Venezuela.

But they have not done it yet, and foreign affairs minister, Augustus Ramrook Singh, said his government cannot intervene in the matter unless it receives a request for asylum.

The players, who arrived in Trinidad April 7 for the Caribbean Cup — a Concasafsanctioned tournament, came with one-month visas and did not seek asylum from the United States immediately.

The U.S. embassy refused to grant their requests because

the U.S. immigration and naturalization act allows only Trinidad residents to apply for political asylum here.

Once the players expressed interest in staying in the United States permanently, they were no longer eligible for visitors' visas, the embassy said in a statement. It also distributed a statement from the U.S. state department.

"The U.S. embassy in Trinidad does not process applications for refugee status," the state department statement said. "There is no established procedure for processing Haitian refugee cases in Haiti. Should these individuals believe they have a claim to refugee status, they can apply with one of our in-country refugee processing centers in Haiti."

Scores of Haitians have tried to flee their homeland by boat since president Jean-Bertrand Aristide was ousted in an army coup in September 1991. Conditions have greatly deteriorated in the country due to international economic sanctions placed on the country intended to force the military dictatorship out of power.

Fearing a flood of economic refugees, the United States policy has been to immediately return all refugees.

Suns edge San Antonio 96-94

The Associated Press

AT SAN Antonio, Kevin Johnson and A.C. Green combined for Phoenix's last 13 points, leading the Suns to a 96-94 victory over San Antonio Saturday.

Green, who scored 19 of his 23 points in the second half, gave the Suns the lead for good with a three-point play with 1:38 left. Johnson assisted on Green's last three baskets.

David Robinson, who had 39 points, 15 rebounds and seven assists, made one of two foul shots at 38.5 seconds left to pull the Spurs within 96-94.

San Antonio had two chances to tie the game in the final seven seconds. But Negele Knight missed a 3-pointer with 4.1 seconds left and Willie Anderson's reverse layup rimmed out at the buzzer.

Charles Barkley led Phoenix with 26 points and Johnson added 16 points and 16 assists.

At Seattle, Shawn Kemp had 22 points and 17 rebounds and Gary Payton added 21 points as Seattle won its 60th game, tops in the NBA. The SuperSonics became the 36th team in league history to win as many as 60 games in a season. They won their fifth in a row and 14th out of 15.

Hakeem Olajuwon scored

31 points and Verson Maxwell 30 for the Rockets, who have 56 wins and the league's second-best record.

Vincent Askew clinched the Sonics' second victory in four games against the Rockets this season with two free throws with 10.6 seconds left. That gave Seattle a 100-97 lead.

Otis Thorpe had a 5-footer on an offensive rebound for Houston with 16.9 seconds to go.

In Atlanta, Andrew Lang tied this season-high with 20 points, including eight during a decisive 26-8 first-half run, and Atlanta took over first place in the Eastern Conference with a record of 40-10.

The Hawks' 12th victory in 15 games and fourth straight moved them a half-game ahead of New York and one game ahead of Chicago in the race for the best record in the conference.

Orlando Woolridge came off the bench to lead the 76ers with 21 points, and Clarence Weatherspoon scored 14.

Kevin Willis had 19 points and Mookie Blaylock 16 for the Hawks.

At Dallas, Spud Webb scored 26 points, including a 3-pointer that ignited a key third-quarter run that lifted Sacramento over Dallas.

Wayman Tisdale scored a

season-high 32 points and Mitch Richmond had 23 for the Kings, who are trying win 30 games in a season for the first time in eight seasons. Sacramento is 27-51 with four games left.

Webb's 3-pointer started a 13-2 run, expanding a two-point lead to 73-60 with 4:38 left in the third quarter.

Jim Jackson scored 20 points for Dallas, which was thwarted in its attempt to win three consecutive games for the first time since the 1990-91 season.

In Milwaukee, Chris Mills' rebound basket at the buzzer capped a fourth-quarter rally, lifting Cleveland past Milwaukee.

Mark Price led the Cavaliers with 21 points, and John Williams had 19. Mills finished with 13 points and 14 rebounds.

Milwaukee led 84-75 with 3:38 remaining, but the Cavs, playing their fourth game in five nights, bounded back, using an 11-2 run to tie the game 86-86.

At Oakland, Calif., Latrell Sprewell scored 18 of his 25 points in the fourth quarter, rallying Golden State past Utah, which lost its eighth straight road game while Warriors coach Don Nelson won his 800th career game.

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Schumacher wins Pacific Grand Prix



Brazilian Formula One driver Ayrton Senna (center) stands beside his Williams-Renault after a spinout at the first turn right after start of the Pacific Grand Prix in Aida Sunday (AFP photo).

Williams-Renault — after two disappointing seasons, Senna was looking for a win at Aida to help get him back on track.

Schumacher, who debuted in 1991, moved into the lead with Senna out and was virtually unchallenged as drivers grew increasingly cautious on the twisty course.

"I didn't have to push so hard," Schumacher said. "The last two-thirds of the race I was very relaxed."

Conditions Sunday were made worse after the 57th lap, when oil sprayed the engine of Gianni Morbidelli of Arrows-Ford.

Sunday's no-finish was a particularly hard blow for Senna. Racing with a new team —

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Ceron, Dorre brave cold to win London Marathon

LONDON (R) — Race favorite Dionicio Ceron of Mexico braved cold, windy weather to win the London Marathon in 2 hours 06 minutes 15 seconds Sunday and confirm his reputation as the best marathon runner in the world.

The semifinals were washed out on Saturday and tournament officials wanted to get everything in before the Monte Carlo Open starts Monday.

Courier, second seeded, needed a little more than an hour to beat Marc Rosset of Switzerland, 6-0, 6-3. Spain's unseeded Berasategui went more than two hours to defeat Czech Slava Dosedel, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

He finished well clear of Ethiopia's Abebe Mekonnen (2:09:17) and third-placed Mexican compatriot German Silva (2:09:18), in the second fastest winning time in the event's 14-year history.

Only Briton Steve Jones, who ran 2:08:16 to win in 1985, has won the race in a faster time.

Ceron's victory was his fourth out of the four

marathons he has run, and guaranteed him the winner's cheque of £37,500 (\$55,000). Britain's Eamonn Martin, who won the race last year and was bidding to become the first man to win it twice, was dropped by the leading pack with about seven miles to run and finished eighth.

Katrin Dorre of Germany made history by becoming the first runner to win the women's race for three successive years.

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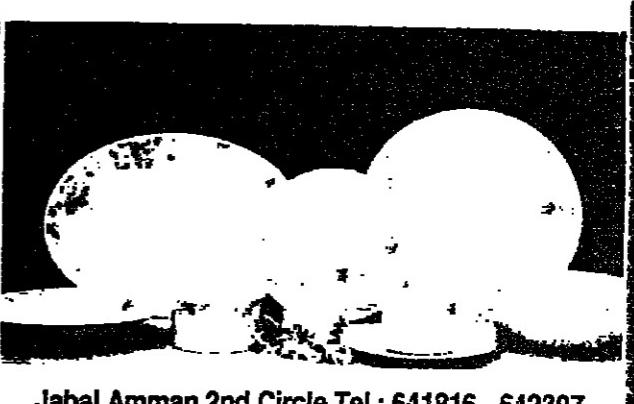
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MR. JONES

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Concord '2'
The Assassin

Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

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Theatre

April 20 1994

Political comedy

Forbidden X Forbidden

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Abu Awad in: The new comedy play:
"A PUNCTURED BAG"
Directed by Ghassan Al Mashini

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AHLAN THEATRE

Two more weeks before the performances of the political comedy "Ahlan Arab Summit Conference" Come to an end

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANIAH HIRSCH
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PLAY IT SAFE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ A ♦ Q ♦ 2
♥ A ♦ K 10 6
♦ Q ♦ K 6 3
♦ Q ♦ 7

WEST
♦ J 8 6 5
♦ K 10 9 7
♦ 7 4
♦ Q J 10 5
♦ A K J 10 9 8 5 3 2

EAST
♦ 4 3
♥ Q J 9 5 3 2
♦ 9 8 7 2
♦ 6

SOUTH
♦ A ♦ K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4
♦ Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4
♦ 3 2
♦ Pass

The bidding:

South: West: North: East:
Pass: 3:2: 4:1: 5:1: Pass
Pass: Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

When making your plan of campaign, consider both the bidding and the play to the early tricks. You would be surprised what a lot of information lies there, waiting to be mined.

We are appalled by West's choice of three clubs for the opening salvo. While we don't go as far as some pundits who ban preempts with a three-card major on the side, it is definitely taboo when you have a four-card major—there is too great a chance of missing game, even slam, in the second suit.

West led the king of clubs and

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Marlon Brando
in
The Freshman

Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

TODAY

NEWS IN BRIEF

Nuclear arms treaty 'needs overhaul'

LONDON (AP) — The international treaty meant to stop the spread of nuclear weapons needs an overhaul, the chairman of the committee negotiating a nuclear test ban said. The five nuclear powers — the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China — are trying to use next year's review of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty to perpetuate their right to keep nuclear weapons, said Mexican Ambassador Miguel Marin-Bosch. Mr. Marin-Bosch, chairman of the Nuclear Test Ban Committee of the 38-nation Conference on Disarmament, gave the keynote address at a conference on proliferation sponsored by Medical Action For Global Security, a new organisation of doctors and health professionals. "The fact is that the nuclear non-proliferation treaty is already unravelling and that it has indeed been held hostage for years by the nuclear weapons states' own determination to continue to build and improve their nuclear arsenals and thus try to maintain their nuclear monopoly," he said. Under the treaty, non-nuclear states forego the acquisition of nuclear weapons in exchange for assistance from the nuclear powers to develop peaceful nuclear energy. More than 140 countries have signed the treaty since it came into force in 1970.

Cambodian leader cancels Bangkok visit

PHNOM PENH (AP) — First Premier Norodom Ranariddh announced the last-minute cancellation Saturday of a trip his co-premier, Hun Sen, had been planning to make to Thailand to discuss border security problems. Cambodian leaders have been complaining that Thailand continues to assist Khmer Rouge guerrillas operating along the frontier with supplies and safe haven. The guerrilla group refuses to abide by the terms of a 1991 peace agreement meant to put an end to over a decade of civil war, and refuses to recognise the authority of the central government. Thai leaders say they ceased aiding the Khmer Rouge after the signing of the accord and Friday accused Phnom Penh of making "groundless accusations." That Foreign Minister Prasong Soonsiri said Thailand would make an official protest over the charges. Prince Ranariddh also announced that the supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces would come to Cambodia "within a few days" on an official visit. Thai military officials in Bangkok could not be contacted to confirm the announcement. Prince Ranariddh did not explain why Second Premier Hun Sen, who had announced earlier this week his plans to make an "urgent visit for work" to Bangkok Saturday, had cancelled his trip.

U.S. diplomat criticises Germans

BERLIN (AP) — A retiring U.S. diplomat criticised Germany for its attitude on foreigners, saying outsiders are too often made to feel unwelcome and pointing out that the country's nationality law is still based on race. "If Germany is not a racist society, why is its nationality law, which was written in 1913, predicated upon race?" asked Douglas H. Jones, principal officer in the U.S. embassy's office in Berlin. Mr. Jones gave the remarks in a speech Thursday night at the former Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp Memorial in Oranienburg north of Berlin. The diplomat questioned the consistency of remarks by German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who said foreigners were welcome but that Germany is not a nation of immigrants. Mr. Jones noted that Mr. Kohl had not attended the funerals of any foreigners killed in attacks by extremists in the wave of rightist violence that has followed the country's 1990 unification. "If I were a skinhead, I would take a certain amount of comfort in hearing that Germany is not a country of immigration," Mr. Jones said. "That would signal to me that the nearly 7 million foreigners who live here legally do not belong here and that I am justified in wanting them out. And to be honest with you, this sentiment is by no means limited to skinheads."

U.S. jet almost bombs Australians

CANBERRA (R) — A U.S. fighter plane on a night training run in North Australia accidentally dropped a dummy bomb near a hut containing 30 Australians, Defence Minister Robert Ray said Sunday. Mr. Ray said officials were investigating the incident two weeks ago near the Delamere Bombing Range 350 kilometres south of Darwin. The plane, reported to be an FA-18, dropped its infra-red-guided 500lb dummy bomb containing no explosive seven kilometres off target. It landed 150 metres from the hut. The increasingly high-tech weapons used in modern warfare may have been a factor in the near-miss, Mr. Ray said. "I suspect already it looks like high technology has, in fact, promoted this particular accident because these bombs rely on infra-red emissions, some of which may have come from the hut," Mr. Ray said in a television interview. Earlier this week two U.S. planes accidentally shot down two U.S. helicopters in northern Iraq's no-fly zone with heat-seeking and radar-guided missiles, believing they were Iraqi helicopters.

Lyon suburbs hit by arson attacks

LYON, France (R) — Gangs of youths rampaged for the second successive night in the depressed suburbs of Lyon, France's second city, burning down a school gymnasium and setting a shopping mall ablaze, police said Sunday. The unrest was triggered by the deaths of three youths in a stolen car which crashed Thursday after a policeman fired shots when they burst through a police roadblock. Youths used a car as a battering ram to break down the doors of the gymnasium in Bron early Sunday morning and set fire to the building with petrol bombs, police said. Damage was estimated at four million francs (\$750,000). In nearby Rilleux-La-Pape, youths threw petrol bombs from a car, torching a chemist's shop and a shopping centre. In Bron and Vaulx-En-Velin, where the gymnasium was burned down the previous night, gangs of dozens of youths played cat and mouse with about 400 riot police for several hours, smashing shop windows and burning two cars. Bron Mayor Jean-Jack Queyranne said police had been given a list of buildings to guard but had gone home at 2 a.m., leaving the way free for the arsonists, whom he said were linked to organised crime. The Socialist mayor demanded that France's conservative government provide more resources for policing Lyon's rough suburbs, a frequent flashpoint of social unrest.

China urged to clarify rules for reporters

HONG KONG (R) — Hong Kong has urged China to clarify rules for journalists working on the mainland after a Beijing court upheld a 12-year jail term on a Hong Kong-based reporter accused of spying. "I very much hope that the Chinese can, at a very early day, make clear exactly what the rules are so that Hong Kong reporters operating in China can ensure that they comply with these rules," Chief Secretary Anson Chan said Saturday. Her appeal follows Beijing's decision to uphold the prison sentence on Xi Yang, a China-born reporter with Hong Kong's Ming Pao newspaper. Mr. Xi was convicted at a secret trial in China late last month of stealing "state secrets" about internal policies on interest rates and gold reserves.

Athens blasts destroy 2 cars

ATHENS (AP) — Time bombs destroyed two cars belonging to official French interests in central Athens early Sunday, police said. No one was injured. The two bombs went off within five minutes of each other at about 5 a.m. (0200 GMT) under two cars parked near the French Institute, a cultural centre, in the Kolonaki district, a police spokesman said. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the blasts. He said the cars had "foreign mission" license plates, but could not immediately identify their owners further. Vehicles with such plates are usually driven by people manning a foreign country's official cultural institute. The officer spoke on condition of anonymity, in accordance with Greek practice. The French Institute was the target of a small bomb blast that caused minor damage several weeks ago. That blast was claimed by Revolutionary Popular Struggle.

Return of 17 Gaza 'fugitives' delayed

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The return of 17 Palestinians who fled the occupied territories during the intifada was delayed Sunday until the fate of over 50 Palestinian expellees tipped to return to the occupied territories is decided by Palestinian and Israeli officials holding bilateral talks in Cairo, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Sunday.

The return of these batch of 50 expellees would be the third since the peace talks began in Madrid in October 1991. The first group of 30 was allowed back in May 1993 and the second batch of 47 was allowed to return in March this year.

By Jordan Times pressure, the final list of returnees was not yet agreed upon but PLO officials believed that a return by Thursday was "possible."

Agencies add: Israel Television reported on Saturday night that the 17 fugitives would be allowed back on Sunday.

But Diab Al Louh, a member of a PLO steering committee in the occupied Gaza Strip, said none would return on Sunday and they were waiting in Cairo for instructions.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin would not confirm the number but said "there was agreement to allow some deportees to return."

Rashid Abu Shbak, who returned from exile earlier this month to take over as PLO liaison with Israel, told the Associated Press in occupied Jerusalem that the fugitives, who fled after being put on Israel's wanted list for attacks on Israeli targets, were originally scheduled to arrive Sunday but their return was postponed for technical reasons.

"These fugitives are scattered in Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and it will take a few days to get them to Cairo so they can return to the Gaza Strip," Mr. Abu Shbak said.

There are an estimated 60 fugitives who fled the occupied lands. Twenty-six are Fatah members who fled the Gaza Strip through Egypt in the past four years, Palestinian sources said.

Last week Israel allowed the return of 50 Palestinian exiles and agreed to free 5,000 Palestinian prisoners when the two sides signed a pact on self-rule.

Palestinian negotiator Nabil Shaath said on Saturday the PLO would insist in the Cairo talks that Israel release thousands of prisoners belonging to the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, held for political offences.

But top Israeli negotiator Amnon Shabat said on Friday: "Hamas prisoners will not be released because they are against peace. We are not going to set on the streets those who declare they are going to kill us."

Washington seeks \$8.4 million military aid for Jordan and \$1,800 million for Israel

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Clinton administration is seeking \$8.4 million in military assistance for Jordan for fiscal year 1995, compared with \$1.8 billion for Israel and \$1.3 billion for Egypt — two other Middle East countries which Washington describes as its partners in peace along with Jordan.

The Defense Department submitted a formal request for approval for \$3.11 billion in foreign military assistance for nine countries to a House of Representatives subcommittee last week, summarising Washington's perspective of relations with the Middle Eastern countries, the United States Information Service (USIS) reported.

The presentation was made by Frederick C. Smith, acting deputy assistant secretary of defense for Near Eastern and South Eastern affairs. A copy of the text was made available to the Jordan Times by the USIS in Amman.

Of \$8.4 million sought for Jordan, \$7.3 million are for military financing and \$1.1 million for direct training. Mr. Smith told the House of Representatives sub-Committee on Europe and the Middle East.

The amount compares with requests for military assistance to Jordan worth \$8.8 million in 1994, \$21.25 million in 1993, and \$9.55 million for 1992. (Figures for non-military assistance are not included. The American fiscal year is October to September.)

Mr. Smith's presentation referred to the figures for 1994

and 1993 only as "requested." (Officials have said that the requests were granted, and most of the funds have been disbursed, after holding them back for several months).

Mr. Smith described Jordan as a "key player" in the 29-month-old Arab-Israeli peace process "because of its geographic position and (His Majesty) King Hussein's stature in the region."

"The Jordanians are active participants in both the bilateral and multilateral fora and may be on the verge of reaching a peace agreement with Israel," according to Mr. Smith. "U.S.-Jordanian military relations have been traditionally quite strong, but suffered from the strain of Jordan's position during the Gulf War," he said.

"The U.S.-Jordanian relationship, however, has been revived over the past year," the Pentagon official said and referred to the meeting last January of the U.S.-Jordanian Joint Military Commission.

"The strong affinity between our two militaries arises from a long history of cross-training at the unit level," he added.

He noted that Jordan is an active contributor to international peacekeeping operations "on a scale far exceeding what we might normally expect from a country of its size."

The Jordanian Armed Forces have fielded three battalions in Croatia, a military police company in Cambodia, a 20-man contribution to Liberia, radar crews to support UNPROFOR in Bosnia and is providing training and equipment for the nascent Palestinian police force in Gaza and Jenicho," Mr. Smith told the congressional committee.

The Pentagon official noted



GRADUATION: His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday presents certificates to His Royal Highness Prince Hamzeh and His Royal Highness Prince Hashem upon their completion of training courses at the Special Forces along with other members of the unit. Attending the graduation

COLUMN

Charles rues not being controversial

LONDON (R) — British heir-to-the-throne Prince Charles regrets not being able to be controversial and once seriously contemplated appearing on a humorous television show to brighten up his fuddy-duddy image. In an interview with the Mail on Sunday newspaper, Prince Charles says the royal family has no political axe to grind and he is one of the exclusive group of people "brought up entirely to think about the country." The interview, conducted three weeks ago at the royal family's Sandringham estate in eastern England by Roy Hattersley, former deputy leader of the opposition Labour Party, makes no direct mention of the prince's failed marriage to the glamorous Princess Diana.

Prince Charles, 45, says he is frustrated by British tradition which constrains leading royalty from political or other controversial activity and limits a reigning monarch to merely advising a government of the day.

"I

regret the inability to be controversial. But I know I have to skirt round the more controversial issues."

I

conceded he once considered appearing on a popular television series featuring comedians Eric Morecambe and Ernie Wise or with talk show host Terry Wogan to present a more natural image than usually seen by the general public.

"I

was tempted to appear with Morecambe and Wise. Very tempted. On Wogan or something, I could have talked normally, made jokes. But I would have been bound to say something that was held against me for years."

After 20 years, man apologises for racial attack

BOSTON (AP) — It was a photograph that perpetuated Boston's image as a racist city: A white man trying to spear a black man with the long staff of a large American flag. The picture won a Pulitzer Prize. Now, 20 years later, one of the attackers has come forward to apologise to Ted Landmark.

Bobby Powers, who wasn't the person with the flag on April 5, 1974, met twice with Mr. Landmark at Christmas time and admitted being the one who instigated the attack at City Hall Plaza. "If Bobby's visit has any meaning to me, it's that change occurs over 20 years and reconciliation is possible," Mr. Landmark said.

Mr. Powers, with about 120 fellow residents of the Charlestown neighbourhood, was leaving City Hall following an anti-busing meeting with a city councilor. The whites opposed having blacks bused to their schools as part of a desegregation plan. Mr. Landmark, then 29, was on his way to City Hall to head a meeting in his capacity as executive director of the Contractors' Association of Boston. The trade group worked to secure city construction contracts for minority builders.

The two diplomats and a third man, identified as embassy guard Hadi Hassan, were suspected of gaining entry to Suhel's Beirut residency by posing as deliverymen for shirts he had ordered.

Security sources said Hassan, who is currently holed up in the Iraqi embassy, killed Suhel with a single shot to the heart.

Police threw a cordon around the Iraqi embassy in a Christian suburb of Beirut after the arrest of the diplomats, who were said to be armed, on Wednesday.

The cordon was still in place on Sunday with police under orders to seize Hassan if he ventured out, security sources said.

Officials said a diplomatic crisis was looming after Baghdad rejected Beirut's request to lift the immunity of the two diplomats.

They said the government would discuss the crisis in an emergency session on Monday and Foreign Minister Faris Boulez was expected to announce a reaction to the Iraqi rejection.

The only Lebanese diplomat in Baghdad, Charge d'Affaires Saad Zakhya, has been called

to the Iraqi embassy, he said.

Lebanon might sever diplomatic ties with Baghdad and deport the diplomats, they

said. To put them on trial would be a breach of international convention because of their diplomatic immunity.

Iran's Charge d'Affaires Awadh Fakhri on Saturday delayed Baghdad's refusal to lift their immunity. He was confident the incident would not lead to a break of diplomatic ties.

"I am relaxed ... in matters bigger than this we did not cut ties with other countries," he said after meeting a senior Foreign Ministry official.

Asked if the dispute between Beirut and Baghdad would be resolved, he said: "This is in the hands of the Lebanese government. We have been cooperative and responsive."

The only Lebanese diplomat in Baghdad, Charge d'Affaires Saad Zakhya, has been called

to the Iraqi embassy, he said.

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said. To put them on trial would be a breach of international convention because of their diplomatic immunity.

According to the Washington Report on Middle East Affairs, \$2 billion in loans secured by Israel as part of \$10 billion in credits guaranteed by the United States should be added to the overall assistance.

While \$437 million was reduced from the loan guarantees in line with a congressional stipulation that the U.S. would deduct from the guarantees "one dollar ... for every dollar the Israeli government spends" on building settlements in the occupied territories, the reduction was more than made up when Washington extended \$500 million in "military aid for (Israeli) redeployment" from Gaza and Jericho in line with the Sept. 13 Israel-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) agreement.

That would represent a per capita American subsidy of about \$1,300 for every Israeli and \$1,650 for every Israeli Jew.

The figures reflect a much higher total than officially announced by Congress and than any mentioned in the mainstream American press, which usually gives the annual U.S. aid figure to Israel as "in excess of \$3 billion."

Normally, the actual figures, as calculated by the General Accounting Office (GAO), are not released for public information unless a specific request is made. Since the mid-1980s, American activists as well as Arab-American lobbying groups such as the Anti-Discrimination Committee have made it a point to seek specific figures from the GAO, the investigating arm of Congress.

In addition to \$1.8 billion in military aid and \$1.2 billion in economic assistance given to Israel as direct aid in fiscal 1994, American officials allocated additional funds worth \$1.271 billion from the 1993 budget to absorb refugees from Ethiopia and the former Soviet Union.

Unspecified allocations were also made to fund the Arrow anti-ballistic missile, a short-range unmanned aerial vehicle and a night targeting system for Cobra helicopters.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — A Roman Catholic priest who was censured by the Vatican has found a new home for his new age blend of Christian mysticism, environmentalism, social justice and feminism.

The Rev. Matthew Fox was welcomed into the Episcopal Church Friday, bringing with him his "creation spirituality" and his plans for a high-tech, multimedia mass to lure youths back to Christianity. The services will be similar to one developed in England, which used 42 television sets and 12-video cameras to record and rebroadcast sermons in English, interspersed with images of American Televangelists, industrial pollution and an embrace between President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister John Major.